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2.43

1976

A LIST OF
NEW PEACHES



ORIGINATED BY



J. W. Stubenrauch
Mexia, Texas.

A List of New Peaches

To give anything like a history of these peaches and labor spent in producing them in the last twenty years would make quite a good size book.

I am now past the 60 mark. Have been a close observer and practical peach grower for the past 40 years and have paid during this time several dear lessons by experience.

When starting out with the first peach orchard in the late seventies, rather as a pioneer in the business in this section, in order to discover as to which of the varieties then prevailing would be suitable, a good many, quite some over a hundred, distinct named varieties were put into a test orchard of several acres.

They were of all kinds, early and late, of every known race. They were members of both the North and South Chinese races, as well as the Spanish and Persians. The Persians were represented by such as Tillotson, Mt. Rose, St. John's, the Crawfords, etc. On the Indian (or Spanish) stocks the trees grew well and some years produced fine crops. But in wet seasons they rotted badly and when it was dry they would often fail to develop properly, swelling out on one side and ripening while the other would be green and undeveloped. Quite a number of trees also became affected with what is known as "disease of little peach." Thus this family as a whole was not satisfactory.

Of the Spanish or Indian peaches as they are generally called here, there were many, mostly dark in color, quite fuzzy and rather acid. But few of the better ones, such as Columbia and Tarbell are not generally adapted and productive. While in a number of cases satisfactory for home use; they were not good market fruit. The trees, especially from seed, are long lived and healthy.

Of the South Chinese race we had such as the Honey as a member. They would invariably bloom in January in Texas and most of the time get killed by a later freeze.

Of the North China race we had the old Chinese Cling, Gen. Lee, Family favorite and a few years later the Elberta, Mamie Rose, and Carman. Of these the last named (Carman) is perhaps the best known of any. It appears to be a true represen-

tative of this race. Tree is vigorous, healthy, productive and hardy in bud. This peach proving, generally speaking, so successful got me to studying as to whether by cross pollinating our best ones, we could not produce a line of new seedlings ripening along through the season, equal, if not superior to the best we already had. In 1884 I planted the first Elberta. A number of years later I discovered among a block of them one tree much finer than any of the rest. The tree larger more productive and having finer fruit than all others. This superiority may have been owing to "bud variations" or influence of stock, I cannot tell which; yet the fact stood out plain that it was by far the best tree of all.

With such material to start on, it looked to me, as if there ought to be a chance of succeeding of getting new varieties worth having. Buds from this fine Elberta tree were taken and inserted into tops, of young bearing trees of both Mamie Ross (for early) and Bells October for late. The object was to obtain varieties covering the season from early to late. As this fruit was ripening on those top worked trees, the finest specimens were selected and seeds of them planted. About 5 per cent of the trees thus produced have proven of decided value; they are apparently perfect crosses between the parents and ripening intermediate. A strange feature of this work was, that everyone of the new seedlings (several hundred in number) bore yellow fruit both cling and free. The Mamie Ross, one of the parents, is a pure white seedling of the old Chinese Cling, and the other parent Elberta is half of Chinese Cling. Yet every one of the seedlings from this cross turned out yellow. A number have the large white bloom of the Mamie Ross, which is the only sign indicating the parentage. Mamie Ross ripens with Carman is equally large in size, quite firm, cling and very hardy in bud. The Bells Oct. is an extra fine quality, large, well colored, yellow freestone and ripens about the time of Salvay. In other words it ripens full six weeks after Elberta. The new seedlings resulting from this cross extend in time of ripening, one following the other, for just about two months. "Toughina" being the first coming right after Elberta and "Lucille" the last, coming the end of Sept.

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

"TENA" This large highly colored fine quality yellow freestone ripens about the time of Elberta. It has the large hardy blossom of Mamie Ross. When two years ago most of our peach buds, even including Carmans were badly winter killed, the Tena came out with but little injury and brought a fine

crop. Prof. Wm. F. Wight, Botanist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., being here at time of blooming, thought it so remarkable that he took a photo of the original tree of Tena in full bloom, and alongside a tree of Carman with practically all blossoms killed. From this we may reasonably conclude that this peach will succeed even further north, and in localities where the carman fails. We had this peach just ripe on August 1st, 1914, the day Prof. Wight of Washington, on making his rounds, gave us a call. The evening before I had received a very fine lot of the J. H. Hale Peaches from the Hale orchards in Georgia. We went together to the Tena tree got a number of specimens, and took to the house to compare with the fine Hales. There were several people present and after each had examined and tasted both, the opinion prevailed that there were practically no difference in size or weight, both VERY PRETTY. Tena a little lighter yellow and red than Hale, while in quality, the Tena WAS CERTAINLY THE BEST.

"GILBERT" is in every way similar to Tena of same parentage and quality, but is a cling stone, ripens at same time. Like Tena, is very productive and a sure bearer.

"JOE" is an immense size, yellow cling, highly colored and sells on sight. Not as hardy in bud as Tena or Gilbert. Otherwise satisfactory.

"MILLARD" is another fancy large cling stone; fine yellow, with much red. Several days later, of very good quality and a fine bearer.

"ANITA" this is an improved Elberta in as much as it is larger, with more color (red) and surer to bear, ripens several days later.

"TOUGHINA" this is pronounced by all who have ever seen it as THE BEST EVER. It has a skin like leather and will easy ship any distance. It has but very little fuzz, is of beautiful yellow, nearly covered with red. In size it is very large, some specimens weighing as high as 12 ounces. The fine yellow flesh is solid to the stone, from which it separates freely when cut open. In quality it is one of the very best, being pronounced by Editor Collingwood of the Rural New Yorker, as better than the J. H. Hale. Tree is a fine grower and good producer. It begins to ripen just as Elberta is going out.

"LIZZIE" is another large, light yellow freestone, with a delicate pink check. It comes close after Toughina. This past season, (1915) when a violent tropical storm hit us here on August 16, this peach was just ready to pick. There were yet a few Toughinas on trees. Generally with us here on the prairie, Elberta begins to ripen about July 20, and lasts to

August 5th. The Lizzie was illustrated and described in the year book of 1913. It is of very attractive appearance, fine quality and tree is a regular and heavy bearer.

"FRANK" comes but a few days after Lizzie. It is a very handsome yellow and red cling of large size and fine quality. The original tree of this peach has not failed to bring a crop in eleven years. It bore two peaches 18 months from time of planting the seed. I regard the Frank and Tena two regular "Ironclads" when it comes to hardiness and regularity of bringing crops. While every one in the list is much more certain to bear a crop than Elberta, yet these two, are more than ordinary hardy.

"BARBARA" This large highly colored yellow freestone follows close after Frank. In shape it is nearly round, while nearly all the others are Elberta shaped. Flesh is light yellow fine grained and very high quality. A fine shipper, and tree a heavy producer. Quite firm, an excellent canner.

"KATIE" this peach may be regarded as a good companion for Toughina. Of very large size, fine appearance. High quality yellow freestone. Specimens of them were kept a week yet after they reached Washington, D. C. were perfectly sound. Ripe from August 24 to September 6. There are yet a number ripening later, but I do not deem them of sufficient value, either for market or family use to recommend them. In the cotton States, the army worm moth will generally attack, and in many cases destroy all the late fruit, sometimes even apples and pears. And for the regions north of the cotton country, varieties ripening here, after, say last of August, would be too late to mature. The trees of all of these named, are very fine growers, for the most part, showing the blood of the North China stock. The Katie in particular is the finest and stockiest grower I have ever seen. No prevailing wind has any effect on it. It just grows where it pleases, wind or no wind. With its late blooming and the stout growth, it appears that it would be a suitable leader for our wind swept plains country. Failing very seldom to bring a crop, it has proven a big money maker.

All the foregoing described new cross bred seedlings have been bearing on my grounds alongside of such as Carman, Elberta, both on the original and on young trees, for from 4 to 10 years. Elberta have failed repeatedly during these years, while the new ones have crops just as often as the Carman. They being, so to speak, cousins of same blood as Carman, it is but reasonable to suppose that they would well hold their own against this new, well tested variety. All the older trees, now 12 years old, are still in a healthy condition and bid fair to produce good crops for years.

The peach business in the United States at this time is in a very peculiar condition. Most of the desirable market varieties seem to come in a bunch, ripening close together as it were. This means for the most part, glutted markets and low prices. Realy this very condition has been coming on for many years and is not new. I can well recall, say 20 years or more ago, that with the Elberta we would have Old Mixon Free and Cling Gen. Lee, the Crawfords as well as yet others to come on the markets together, which of course resulted in low price. Two weeks later usually such as Thurber, Princess, etc, would bring much better money, although these were poor peaches on the side of best Elbertas. Such was the condition of our markets in our own state in years past. And nowadays with still more Elberta trees fruiting than ever before, this very deplorable condition is only a little worse. This is certainly a severe lesson to many of us, and most of us realize now that in order to get the business on a paying basis, we must get away with our shipments from the usual glutted Elberta period. It makes no difference how fine a peach may be, if there are many more than the markets demand, but loss can result to the shipper. This knowledge was the main incentive I had when starting out towards producing those new varieties. I WANTED SOME FINE PEACHES THAT WOULD COME AT A TIME WHEN THERE WAS A READY MARKET WITH GOOD PRICES.

Thanks to untiring efforts and plenty of patience, during the last 20 years I have succeeded in the undertaking. I have a good young orchard of those different new sorts coming on. In this orchard there is not a single tree of the Elberta, which really I regard as one of the poorest peaches we can plant, poor quality and shy bearer.

There is neither pleasure nor satisfaction in handling even the finest of fruit when there is a poor demand and low prices for it. For this reason, in planting commercial orchards it will be well for us to plant but very light of any kinds coming at time of Elbertas; because there are already many too many for this period. Among my list the "Tena" has only value because of its better quality and decided hardiness in bud, which will enable it to produce paying crops far north of where the Elberta succeeds and in the Elberta territory in seasons when Elbertas are killed. Of the enumerated "Toughina" is the first after Elberta to find a ready market and good prices. Owing to its very tough skin, extra fine appearance and high quality, this peach, beyond a doubt, will in the future, become an important factor in the export business to foreign markets. All those ripening after Toughina come in a good time and find a ready sale.

This overabundant Elberta business with little else of value following, has been quite a blow to the canning industry, at least in our country. A canning establishment cannot well prosper unless it has steady good material to work on for at least six weeks or two months. The list of new ones above described well fills this want.

I regret very much not being in a position to grow Nurserie Stock, since I receive many calls for trees of these kinds from the public from all over the United States. However in order that the people may have the opportunity the country over to plant and test the promising new kinds, I am offering assortments of buds to the Nurseriemen of the different states at Reasonably Low Prices.

Any Nurserieman buying will get with it the sole priviledge of propagating this stock in his state. In other words I am only looking for one first class man in a state to have those trees to sell for the present.

I have been often told that in order to attract attention to these excellent new peaches, I MUST DO SOME BOOMING, have fancy plates made of them to send broadcast, etc. Now if I could think that this booming would make them any better I would willingly do it; but since I cannot see, that it would improve them in the least; I prefer to just send them out WITH A PLAIN HONEST DESCRIPTION, the same as I did with the Carmen years ago, when it was first sent out.

Terms of sale of buds and prices on application. When writing state varieties and number of buds wanted. Address all letters to the originator,

J. W. STUBENRAUCH, Mexia, Texas.

